# Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9443. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1782.



## THEATRE-ROYAL.

On SATURDAY next, March 9. will be presented, the Comedy of The

RECRUITING OFFICER.

Captain Plume, Mr WILLIAMSON;
Justice Balance, Mr Mountfort; Serjeant Kite, Mr Banks; Worthy, Mr Taylor; Bullock, Mr Chalmers; 1st Recruit, Mr Knight; 2d Recruit, Mr T. Banks; Constable, Mr Simpson;
And Captain Brazen, Mr WARD.
Melinda, Mrs Woods; Rose, Miss Kirby; Lucy, Mrs Charteris;
And Silvia, Mrs BULKLEY.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

THE APPRENTICE.

Dick, (with the Prologue) Mr WARD;
Gargle, Mr Taylor; Simon, Mr Simpson; Trusman, Mr Hallion; Wingate, Mr Charteris;
And Charlotte, Miss KIRBY.

*For the Benefit of Mr JACKSON.*

WEDNESDAY the 13th of March, will be performed, The TRAGEDY of

MACBETH.

With New Dresses, in the Habits of the times, Scenes, and Decorations.
Macbeth, Mr JACKSON.
Banquo, Mr Williamson; Duncan, Mr Banks; Malcolm, Mr Knight; Donalbain, Mr T. Banks; Lenox, Mr Taylor; Angus, Mr Tarnet; Seyton, Mr Johnston; Siward, Mr Simpson.
And Macduff, Mr WARD.
Gentlewoman, Mrs WOODS.
And Lady Macbeth, Mrs JACKSON.
The Witches by Mr Charteris, Mr Hollingsworth, and Mr Hallion.
And Hecate, Mr GAUDRY.

The ORIGINAL MUSIC, by Matthew Lock, will be performed with entire new Accompanyments and Choruses, by Mr Gaudry, Mr Marshall, Mrs Henderson, Mrs Kniveton, Mrs Mountfort, Mrs Charteris, Mrs Gaudry, and Miss Kirby.

To which will be added, the BURLETTA of

MIDAS.

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*This Day is published,* Price 1 s.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-Square,

AN ACCOUNT of the JAIL FEVER, or TYPHUS CARCERUM; as it appeared at Carlisle in the year 1781. By JOHN HEYSHAM, M. D.

"Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur,
"Cum mala per longas invaluere moras." OVID.

*Where may be had,* gratis,

C. ELLIOT's MEDICAL CATALOGUE, with the lowest prices affixed,—and all the New Publications on that subject.

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*In the Press, and speedily will be published,*
BY WILLIAM CREECH,

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
INSTITUTION AND PROGRESS OF THE
SOCIETY of the ANTIQUARIES of Scotland.
CONTAINING,
Their STATUTES and RULES, Lists of the Members and Donations, the NAMES of the DONORS, and some Papers tending to explain the nature and objects of this Association.

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TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Right of Printing and Publishing the News-paper intituled RUDDIMAN's WEEKLY MERCURY, with the Printing Utensils necessary for carrying on said work, if wanted.

The sale of this paper is well known to be extensive over all Scotland, of which, and of every other particular, satisfactory information will be given to those who chuse to apply for it.

It is requested, that those inclining to purchase will please apply as early as possible, by letter or in person, to Thomas Ruddiman, at the printing-office, Forrester's Wynd, who will treat on reasonable terms.

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## SALE OF PICKLED PORK.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the close possessed by Hugh Pollock, Queen Street, Leith, upon Friday the 8th current, about Sixty Barrels PICKLED PORK, of a fine quality; and being well cured, will answer for exportation, shipping, or home consumpt, and will be set up in such lots as purchasers incline.

For particulars apply as above.


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*Glasgow, March 5. 1782.*

THE MAGISTRATES and COUNCIL of the CITY of GLASGOW having taken into their consideration the present Bankrupt Law for Scotland, now about to expire, together with the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee of Royal Boroughs on that important business, they do unanimously approve of the conduct of the said Committee, and do promise their strongest support and assistance in carrying through both Houses of Parliament such an improved statute, as shall correspond with the wishes of the mercantile interest of Scotland, by comprehending the objects contained in the minutes of the said Committee: And for this purpose the meeting came to the following resolutions:

I. That the thanks of this meeting is due to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the other members of the Committee of Royal Boroughs, for their attention to the interest of the Public in moving the present business, and in collecting the sense of the traders of Scotland with respect to the proposed improvements.

II. That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Sir William Forbes, Baronet, for the great assistance he afforded in digesting the opinions of mercantile men on this important subject, as well as for his zeal and attention in communicating the same, for the purpose of furnishing materials for the proposed statute.

III. That this meeting do recommend, in the strongest terms, the propriety of bringing into Parliament as soon as possible, under the auspices of the Royal Boroughs, an improved statute for regulating the affairs of insolvent debtors in Scotland, the object of which shall be to abolish all unjust preferences; to procure a full and fair surrender of the bankrupt's estate upon oath; to vest the management of the collection and division with the creditors alone, aided by the rules which the statute shall prescribe. And this meeting do also, in the strongest manner, express their disapprobation of any attempt that may be made to bring a bill into Parliament, upon any other principles than those before mentioned, or which shall omit a rule for discharging an honest bankrupt, or leave out the heritable property of merchants and traders. Or, finally, such a statute as would vest the administration of a bankrupt's estate, under any other management than that of the creditors themselves, who are certainly the best judges of their own affairs.

IV. That in order to procure so important a statute, this meeting do recommend the propriety of calling for the assistance of the great trading towns in England, most of which are deeply interested in the proper administration and management of bankrupt estates in Scotland.

V. That this meeting do order these their resolutions to be published in the different news-papers in Scotland; and do authorise the Lord Provost to request the assistance of the principal cities and boroughs of England on this interesting occasion, that the just views of the mercantile interest may not be defeated.

Extracted from the minutes of Council by
JOHN WILSON, Town-clerk.

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## GENUINE RIGA LINTSEED,

Imported from Riga in December last, by the Master, James Syme master.

THE Seed is of very fine quality, in heated barrels, and in excellent order; has been well dressed since importation; and will be sold at a reasonable price, by JAMES RAMSAY Merchant in Perth.


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AS the subject of the following paper, which has just appeared in print, is of the utmost importance, we have been requested to insert it in our paper, for the more general information of the Public.

OBSERVATIONS *and* PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS *on the* SCOTS BANKRUPT LAW.

AS the act for rendering the payment of the creditors of insolvent debtors in Scotland more equal and expeditious, will expire at the end of the present session of Parliament, a renewal of that act, with such improvements as experience may have suggested, becomes an object of the utmost moment to the mercantile interest in particular, and the great body of the people in general. This very important business has lately been under the consideration of the Royal Boroughs. A great variety of remarks have been transmitted to their annual Committee, from every quarter of the country. From these observations, the following particulars are suggested as the collected sense of the whole merchants, traders, and manufacturers in Scotland.

1. The act 1772 extended the statute of bankruptcy to all ranks in society, which has been found inconvenient. It is, therefore, suggested, that the new law ought to extend only to *merchants, traders, manufacturers, bankers, brokers,* or persons acting as agents in the purchase or sale of merchandise. All such being under diligence, or otherwise in the predicament described in the present act, may be declared insolvent, and sequestration may be awarded by the Court of Session or Lord Ordinary, provided, if one creditor shall apply, he shall prove his debt to amount to 100 l. If two creditors apply, their debts shall amount to 150 l. Or, if three or more creditors shall apply for sequestration, their debts shall amount to 200 l. or upwards. Or if a debtor, finding himself in embarrassed circumstances, and having the concurrence of one or more creditors, whose debts shall be proved to amount to the proportions already specified, sequestration may be awarded at the instance of the debtor and such concurring creditors, on a joint application, and not otherwise.

2. Sequestration being awarded, all transactions whatsoever of the failing person shall from that moment be considered as *void* and *null*. And the creditors, who apply or concur in obtaining the sequestration, shall be obliged instantly to publish an advertisement, certifying the same, in one or more news-papers, as shall be ordered by the Court, for the information of all concerned, who shall, in the same advertisement, be invited to meet (the place and time being specified) within fifteen days, for the purpose of recommending a factor to the Court; and, failing such recommendation, the Court shall appoint a proper person, whose first duty it shall be to proceed in the steps necessary for procuring a fair and full surrender of the estate sequestered. For this purpose, the factor so chosen shall immediately apply to the sheriff-depute or substitute of the district where the debtor resides, who shall be required by law to name one day and hour in each of the four succeeding weeks, to be set apart for the *public examination* of the insolvent person. And such periodical meetings being fixed, the same shall be published by the factor, in such news-papers as may be best adapted for information, inviting the whole of the creditors to be present for the purpose of hearing the insolvent person examined, and of putting such questions, in presence of the sheriff-depute or substitute, as shall be judged of importance for rendering the discovery and surrender more complete; and, in case the insolvent person shall fail or neglect to make an appearance, the factor shall be bound to apply for a warrant, and the sheriff-depute or substitute shall be required to compel such appearance in a summary manner.

The insolvent person being convened before the sheriff, and in presence of the factor and such creditors as chuse to attend, the judge shall proceed in the examination; and such information as shall be communicated, with a list of books, papers, and effects, which shall be delivered over to the factor, shall be inserted in a book of sederunt, to be subscribed by the said judge; and the insolvent person shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I *A. B.* do solemnly swear, that the state of my affairs subscribed by me, and now delivered up to my creditors, contains a full and true account of all my debts of whatever nature, owing to or by me, and of all effects, real and personal, belonging to me, (necessary wearing apparel only excepted) as well as of all claims which I am entitled to make on any person or persons whatsoever, to the best of my knowledge and belief. And further I swear, That I shall instantly reveal all and every transaction in which my creditors are or may be interested, either directly or indirectly, which may come to my knowledge at any time hereafter.—So help me God."

Declaring that all debtors, who shall either be convicted of taking the above oath falsely, or of making any transaction in business after sequestration is awarded, shall be held as guilty of fraud and perjury, and punished accordingly, and for ever after rendered incapable of holding any office of public trust or emolument. Declaring further, that the debtor who shall fail to exhibit a full and fair state of affairs, or who shall refuse to make oath, in terms above specified, or who shall not make a complete surrender on one or other of the four days appointed for that purpose, shall also be considered as fraudulent, and punished accordingly, and rendered ever after incapable of being restored to society, or of holding any place of public trust or emolument.

The factor, immediately on his appointment, shall, in the same advertisement which publishes the days appointed for the examination of the debtor, also require a general meeting of the whole creditors to be held within thirty or forty days of his appointment, at a place to be specified, for the purpose of reporting the state and surrender of the debtor's affairs, of continuing the same under the management of a factor, or of chusing a trustee in his place, and for the purpose of concerting measures for the general management of the bankrupt's estate.

REMARKS.

THE foregoing improvements on [illegible] to the Public as the collected sense of the [illegible] this part of the united kingdom. They proceed upon this idea that statutes of bankruptcy should be almost totally confined to merchants, and such other classes in society, whose transactions in business expose them to a sudden reverse of fortune. A few observations may tend more obviously to shew the merit of those improvements.

The act 1772 extended to all ranks in society, even the lowest class of the people were permitted to take the benefit of it, by which means they screened themselves from the diligence prescribed by the common law, and under the cover of a sequestration they too often have indiscretely wasted small properties, which they durst not have done had their misconduct subjected them to diligence by means of poindings and arrestment. Small bankruptcies are too often occasioned by misconduct. The transactions being local, and to a limited extent, no injury can happen from allowing such persons to be subject to the rules of common law. It is of advantage to society that the morals of the common people should be as uncorrupted as possible, and for this purpose the terror of the law should hang over them, and every indulgence should be denied which may afford them the means of being dishonest. Should the proposed improvements be adopted, such persons will be cautious how they come under obligations, when in all cases of insolvency they are sure of being *immediately* stripped of every thing.

The great outlines of the proposed improvements, as suggested by the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, are arranged under four distinct heads. These heads comprehend the whole progress.

1. Of establishing the bankruptcy by sequestration.
2. Of procuring a fair and full surrender.
3. Of establishing rules for promoting a speedy collection and division.
4. And, finally, of bringing to a period the whole affairs by a public sale.

The rules laid down in these general heads have been carefully considered by practical and professional men, and should they be adopted by the legislature, the most sanguine hopes are entertained, that every inconvenience, which has arisen from the act 1772, will not only be removed, but that many additional advantages will be experienced by the trading interest of this country.

*Observations on the* 1st *head.*

In all *mercantile* bankruptcies, where debtors and creditors are unavoidably *numerous*, no system can be devised so equitable as *sequestration*, or so well calculated to give facility in every subsequent stage of the business. It is somewhat remarkable, that, in the whole *mass* of information collected by the Committee of Royal Boroughs from the mercantile interest in every part of the country, not even the shadow of a difference in sentiment has occurred respecting this point in particular, and the other great outlines of the proposed statute in general. The mode of abolishing undue preferences by means of sequestration, is tenaciously adhered to, as the great leading principle from which has arisen the greatest benefit to commerce, and by which means calamities of the most alarming nature to the public credit of this part of the united kingdom, have been prevented. Were the mercantile interest to be deprived of this equitable regulation, and were *pari passu* preferences, by means of arrestments, agreeable to the act of sederunt 1754, to be substituted in its place, the consequences would be truly alarming in the present advanced state of commerce. Under that *pari passu* system, the industrious merchant, in addition to the misfortune of being the creditor of an insolvent debtor, would suffer the hardship arising from being obliged to use arrestments in the hands of each debtor to a bankrupt estate. He must arrest, perhaps, in the hands of a hundred persons; ninety-nine people in this situation must probably do the same; their hours of industry are invaded; and ten thousand arrestments, at a considerable expence, are served upon the debtors to the estate. The loss of time in finding out the connections of the insolvent person, and the great expence of such arrestments, are sufficient objections; but the strongest and most forcible is, that, after every creditor has secured a preference, by means of the process already explained, the whole parties concerned are only arrived at the very point from which a sequestration would, under the proposed regulations, enable them to start without any trouble or expence, and without being subject to those delays and embarrassments which too often have a tendency to waste and reduce the bankrupt property to little or nothing, before a system of management can be adopted. Should an obstinate creditor chuse to stand out after such preference is obtained, he proceeds in his process of forthcoming and multiple-poinding; he obtains that system of ranking practised in judicial sales. What is the consequence? The other creditors are compelled to follow out the same measures. An universal ranking takes place, with all the embarrassing circumstances of a hundred creditors ranking on one debt, and one debt on a hundred creditors. The consequences are obvious: The system, although equitable in speculation, is not reducible to practice, without an expence and trouble which must ultimately exhaust the whole property; for, in order to complete the general arrangement, besides the ten thousand arrestments, there must be one hundred registrations, one hundred hornings, one hundred forthcomings, one hundred multiple-poindings, ten thousand citations, one hundred judicial rankings, one hundred extracts of the decreet, and ten thousand discharges on stamped paper. But this is not all the inconvenience which arises from this unfriendly system. Creditors in England, Ireland, America, and the continent of Europe, ignorant of our laws, would hazard the loss of a *pro rata* dividend. Foreigners extend their credits to traders, in the confidence that the same liberal views, the same equitable system, prevails in Scotland which they experience in England and other parts of Europe. To subject such to the hazard of loss or inconvenience, would be an ill return for that confidence which has been so liberally bestowed. In fine, this system, instead of affording relief (as has been suggested,) to minority creditors, will expose them to a source of difficulty, distress, and calamity. By this means too, that system, so necessary for discovering a bankrupt's estate, would be torn down. Those arrangements, so proper for putting his affairs in a train of recovery, and those regulations calculated to produce a speedy division, and finally a conclusion of the whole progress by auction, would by this means be totally defeated.

It is hoped, however, that the *act of sederunt* system, in mercantile bankruptcies, will be abandoned as impolitic and impracticable, and that sequestrations will be continued as the only expedient by which a progressive arrangement can be established for the purpose of discovering and rendering the effects of a bankrupt as efficient as possible.

*Observations on the* 2d *head, respecting a surrender.*

2. On the supposition that sequestrations are continued, the foregoing sketches proceed in the progress, by suggesting, *under the second head,* such regulations as have occurred, as best calculated to promote a *full* and *fair* discovery of a bankrupt's effects. The act 1772 appears deficient, in so far as it did not subject the insolvent person to the formality of a public examination and surrender, agreeable to the prevailing practice of most parts in Europe. It is presumed that a regulation of this sort would not only be the means of creating greater caution, circumspection, and accuracy, on the part of merchants and traders, but also an attention to their affairs in general, and a regularity in their books and accompts, without which mercantile affairs are never understood, and hence have arisen misfortunes, which, by a greater degree of accuracy, might have been prevented. This proposed regulation has also the additional advantage of placing the bankrupt's affairs in a train of being sooner and better understood by those who take the management, which is one great step towards a speedy collection.

*(To be continued.)*

[...] LLOYD's, *March* 1.

Plymouth 24. Came in La Magdalina, Jofano, from Leghorn; ſhe ſailed the 14th December, and the 15th January fell in with a fleet of French and Spaniſh men of war, conſiſting of 44 ſail, 34 ſuppoſed of the line, cruizing off Cape St Vincent's. Alſo arrived the Lark, Matthias, from Cardigan; ſhe was taken the 19th inſt. by the Eagle French privateer, of 18 nine-pounders and 200 men, and ranſomed for 500 guineas. She alſo took a brig from St Ives for this port, and two ſloops.

The Bonetta ſloop of war is retaken by Captain Beazely, in the Amphion, and carried into New York.

The brig Friends Adventure, Captain Thomas Foſſey, from Surinam to Boſton, was taken the 1ſt February by the Admiral Barrington, Paſſmore, arrived in the river, lat. 34. 14. N. long. 65. 37. W who left her well the 5th of February, lat. 36. 10. long. 61. 38. W. laden with molaſſes, cocoa, &c.

Extract of a letter from Hull, 25th February 1782. The Sally, Capt. Gludah, from hence for London, with corn, was taken about a week ſince by a Dutch privateer of 16 guns, off the Humber; one man and two boys were left on board the Sally, and five Dutchmen put on board; the man took an opportunity when the Dutchmen were below, of faſtening them down, and being near the coaſt, run the ſhip on ſhore near Welfitt; the men all left the ſhip, ſhe afterwards floated, and was driven near to Wells, from whence ſome men went off and brought her ſafe in. The ſaid privateer had taken four other veſſels, but could not learn what they were, as they were ſent off.

The Induſtry, Griffith, from London to Dublin, was taken by a French privateer off the Lizard the 11th ult. and ranſomed for 1090 guineas, and the next day ſunk going into Scilly.

Plymouth 26th. Arrived the Olimpe French privateer of 16 ſix-pounders, and 60 men, belonging to St Maloes, taken by the Arethuſa frigate off Cape Clear; the privateer had taken two ſhips from Petersburg to Ireland, with hemp and iron, laſt from this port. The Arethuſa, about ten days ſince, fell in with a French convoy of ſixty old ſail, which ſailed from Breſt; ſeveral line of battle ſhips were with them; two frigates gave chace to the Arethuſa, but could not come up with her.

The Pearl, Richards, from Oporto, is arrived at Briſtol, with a Spaniſh privateer of 16 guns. The privateer was obliged to throw overboard four of her guns, and the Pearl to cut away her main and mizen maſts, in a gale of wind.

The William, Burrell, from Portreath to Briſtol, is loſt on the Holmes in Briſtol Channel.

Weymouth 26. Tueſday evening, eight o'clock. Account is juſt now brought here, of the arrival of the Arethuſa frigate, Sir Richard Pearſon, in Portland Road, from a cruiſe, in which he has captured three privateers, one mounting ſixteen guns, which is brought in with him.

The Anna Maria, Swan, from Jamaica for London, is put into Briſtol in diſtreſs; ſhe, with twenty-two others, came through the Gulph without convoy. The only ſhips that ſtuck by the convoy, and put into Port Antonio with the men of war, was the Triton, Mattocks, for Briſtol, and a ſnow belonging to Glaſgow. The Black Queen, belonging to London, Bolton maſter, bore away for Georgia, having loſt her foremaſt. The Fame, Burrows, bound to London, was left well through the Gulph. The George, Trenham, is gone for Cork, having received damage.

The Benſon, ——, from Jamaica for Liverpool, was parted with ſix weeks ſince, by Captain Swan, off the Capes of Virginia.

A brigantine, from St Lucia to Briſtol, with 300 hogſheads of ſugar, is retaken and carried into New York.

*From the London Papers, March* 2.

## LONDON.

Lord North had an audience of the King at the Queen's Palace, on Thurſday till half paſt eleven at night. We have very reſpectable authority for believing that his Lordſhip notified his reſignation at that meeting, which however cannot take place till after the final developement of the remaining ſecrets in the Budget.

The laſt diſpatches from America, brought by the Greyhound packet, juſt arrived, contain no intelligence of any material importance. The particulars of Sir Henry Clinton's letters, however, are principally as follow:—That he had received advices from Major-General Leſſie, at Charleſtown, that gave him the moſt flattering deſcription of the ſtrength of the garriſon, and encloſed a proclamation, which he had iſſued, dated the 15th of December laſt, denouncing "the ſevereſt "puniſhment on all thoſe, who having ſolicited for, and ob"tained the enjoyment of the privileges of a Britiſh ſubject, "ſhall in violation of that, again take up arms againſt his Ma"jeſty's Government, or ſerve in a civil capacity under a ſe"cond uſurpation."—Theſe are the exact words of the concluding paragraph. General Leſſie writes alſo, that General Greene was about twenty miles from Charleſtown, but by no means in ſuch force at preſent as to render an attack upon that fortreſs at all probable from him. Sir Henry further ſtates in his diſpatches, that he has received accounts from deſerters, and other private modes of information, that Mr Waſhington's next attempt is to be directed againſt New-York; and with a view of collecting the largeſt force he can, he intends iſſuing a proclamation, that all the property in the garriſon ſhall be divided amongſt the ſoldiers who are concerned in the enterprize againſt it. The manœuvre is expected to produce a large concourſe to join his ſtandard, as the property in New-York, being immenſely large, and that place has been for ſome time the general depot for all the ſtores, &c. which are ſent from Great Britain to that country. The French, he adds, had been very active in fortifying York-Town and Glouceſter in Virginia, but he underſtood that ſome diſguſt had been excited on the part of the Americans by the premature diſcovery which their allies had made of their future intentions by keeping the poſſeſſion of thoſe places excluſively to themſelves.

By the ſame packet we learn, that on the 8th of January laſt, the fleet from Corke, conſiſting of 25 victuallers, convoyed by his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec of 38 guns, commanded by Chriſtopher Maſon, Eſq; and the Grana of 28, by Captain Froteſcue, arrived at New-York, all well. They left Corke the 29th of October; on the 27th of December, that part of the convoy deſtined for Carolina was ſent up to Charleſtown; on the 28th they ſailed from the bar of that port, and eight days after, viz. on the 5th of January, with the remaining convoy for that garriſon, anchored in New-York harbour. They left the Rotterdam and Auſtræa's fleet of victuallers, ſtore-ſhips, &c. at Charleſtown, where they had arrived from Corke ten days before the Quebec's convoy thither. On the paſſage Captain Maſon took the Fanſiure brig, Captain Harr, from Cadiz for Philadelphia, laden with wine, ſilks, and ſalt, and the ſhip St Lawrence from Havannah to Porto Rico, which were ſent for Charleſtown; from the Spaniſh papers found on board the latter he learned, that a frigate and ſome other armed veſſels, with 1500 troops, were to ſail from Havannah on an expedition againſt our iſland of Providence; another ſquadron, conſiſting of a 74 gun ſhip, and a frigate of 44 guns, were to touch at Porto Rico, and there take on board troops to oppoſe the Spaniſh revolters in South America.

Information is alſo further received that Rear Admiral Graves, in his Majeſty's ſhip London, on his paſſage from Sandyhook to Jamaica, had captured a French line of battle ſhip armed *en flute*; and ſent her to Antigua, where ſhe is ſafe arrived. She carried 44 guns, and was bound from Cadiz to Philadelphia, laden with arms, ammunition, clothing, and other military ſtores for the American rebels.

Government have received advices from Savannah, which bear date the 19th of December, ſtating, that a conſiderable body of American forces was within 20 miles of that places, intending to lay ſiege to it; but that reinforcements having arrived from Charleſtown, they were not under great apprehenſions for its ſafety, being well perpared to receive them.—The alarm gun, for calling in the countrymen, &c. had been fired, in order to be every way ready for a vigorous reſiſtance; and the Governor, Sir James Wight, gives the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of making a moſt powerful ſtand, ſhould he be attacked.

Diſpatches were this day received at Lord Hillſborough's Office, in Cleveland-row, the contents of which are certainly not of the moſt pleaſing complexion.—Every honeſt Engliſhman muſt tremble at this moment for the fate of that moſt important poſſeſſion, the iſland of Minorca.

Yeſterday advices were received at the Admiralty, of the arrival at Spithead of Commodore Johnſtone in the Diana. She was only eight days on her paſſage from Liſbon.—The Commodore brings word that he left at Liſbon the Minerva, Daphne, and another frigate; but that he heard no account whatever of any of his prizes before his departure from Liſbon.

Late laſt night arrived in town, from Portſmouth, Commodore Johnſtone; and this day he waited on the Lords of the Admiralty, at the Admiralty-office.

It was yeſterday currently reported on 'Change, that advice was received of the iſland of St Kitt's being inveſted by the French ſquadron; but no intelligence of ſuch an event has been received at any of the public offices.

Letters received by yeſterday's Flanders mail bring advice, that Monſieur de Graſſe keeps Sir Samuel Hood at bay in Carliſle Bay, whilſt Monſ. de Barras ſupports the operation of Monſ. de Bouille, who, with 5000 men, had made good his landing at St Chriſtopher's.

It is now ſaid, that three ſhips of the line and two fifties, which were to have ſeen the Eaſt-Indiamen to a certain latitude, and then return home, have received orders to proceed to the Weſt-Indies. If the different re-enforcements arrive ſafe, Sir George Rodney will have a fleet of 40 ſail of the line and four fifties; a force, it is hoped, ſufficient for the protection of our iſlands; beſides thoſe, there are likewiſe three ſhips of the line at Jamaica.

Yeſterday the members of the Houſe of Commons, attended by their Speaker, waited on his Majeſty at St James's, to preſent their addreſs, "moſt humbly repreſenting to his Majeſty, that the further proſecution of an offenſive war on the continent of North America, for the purpoſe of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country againſt her European enemies; that it muſt tend, under the preſent circumſtances, dangerouſly to increaſe the mutual enmity ſo fatal to the intereſts both of Great-Britain and America; and by preventing an happy reconciliation with that country, fruſtrate the earneſt deſire moſt graciouſly expreſſed by his Majeſty to reſtore the bleſſings of public tranquility."

There were upwards of 200 coaches went up to St James's on this occaſion, and filled with members, who, in point of fortune, abilities, and indepence, are the moſt reſpectable in this country. The addreſs was preſented by the Speaker with the uſual forms; when his Majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to return an anſwer to the following purport:—He thanked them for their advice, and aſſured them, "That he was earneſtly deſirous of reſtoring peace between this country and his revolted colonies in North America, and he ſhould take ſuch ſteps as he ſhould think likely to contribute to that end. With reſpect to the further conduct of the war with his European enemies he ſhould be guided by the wiſdom of Parliament." This was the ſubſtance of his Majeſty's anſwer. We ſincerely wiſh, for the peace of mens minds, that it had been more explicit.

Beſides the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, the following were alſo preſented to his Majeſty, praying for a ſpeedy concluſion of this ruinous war, and the preſent fatal ſyſtem:

The Addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, of the county of Middleſex, preſented by John Wilkes and George Byng, Eſqrs.

Ditto of Surrey, by Admiral Keppel, and Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.

Ditto of London, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Ditto of Weſtminſter, by the Hon. Charles James Fox.

Ditto of Southwark, by N. Polhill, Eſq; and Sir Richard Hotham, Bart.

Yeſterday the Lord Advocate preſented to the Houſe of Commons another Report from the India Committee of Secrecy; a number of copies of which were ordered to be printed for the uſe of the members.

The Committee of Supply, and Committee of Ways and Means, are adjourned to Monday next.

Yeſterday Sir Philip Jennings Clerke moved for his annual bill for preventing Contractors having a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons. The ſame was accordingly ordered to be brought in.

Yeſterday Sir Grey Cooper mentioned in the Houſe of Commons, that it was underſtood gentlemen meant to oppoſe ſeveral of the taxes; he ſhould therefore move the naming of the taxes might be put off till Wedneſday next, which was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr Fox afterwards mentioned, that ſome matters of conſequence would come on before that Houſe on Monday next.

The following is an accurate copy of a letter ſent on Thurſday by Lord Stormont to the Lord Mayor of this city:

(C O P Y.)

"My Lord, *St James's, Feb.* 28. 1782.

"Having been informed there is a probability of ſome tumults this evening in different parts of the city of London, I take the earlieſt opportunity of conveying this information to your Lordſhip, that you may take ſuch meaſures as may appear to you moſt expedient for ſecuring the public peace.

(Signed) STORMONT."

On the receipt of which the Lord Mayor iſſued the following ſummons to the ſeveral Aldermen, requiring their attendance:

"SIR,

"You are deſired to meet the Lord Mayor at Guildhall on this day, being the 28th day of February 1782, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on matters of preſſing importance.

HEN. GROOME."

Thurſday evening, in conſequence of Lord Stormont's letter to the Lord Mayor, intimating an apprehenſion of a riot, a detachment of the Honourable Artillery Company was under arms at Guildhall, and continued till one o'clock Friday morning, when they were diſmiſſed, there being no probability of a diſturbance at that time. What ſatisfaction muſt every man feel in the conſideration of his life and property being thus in ſafety, under the protection of his fellow-citizens? Though the orders for their aſſembling were not iſſued till five o'clock, before ſeven upwards of 120 were muſtered: It is much to be wiſhed this conſtitutional corps may meet with every encouragement they deſerve. The Light Horſe Volunteers were alſo under arms at the ſame time.

It is reported in the city, but on what authority is not mentioned, that the terms for a peace which the Americans have empowered Mr Laurens to agree to with Great Britain are, that a Viceroy ſhall be appointed over them by the King, but ſupported by them, and choſen from among themſelves; that all officers under him ſhall be choſen from among the Americans; that they will be governed by their own laws; are willing to pay taxes; but theſe taxes ſhall be ſettled by their Houſes of Aſſembly, and collected by their own people; that they will have liberty to trade with Spain for ſome particular articles, for the ſake of ready money, which is wanted among them, but the principal part of their trade ſhall be confined to Great Britain; that France ſhall be included in the peace if they think proper: and if they do not, the Americans are to have no further alliance with them.

Should a change of Miniſtry take place, Lord Thurlow, it is ſaid, will have the option of continuing in office. Lord Cambden's long retirement has taken him out of the rotine of buſineſs, and has rendered a more retired ſituation, as Preſident of the Council, more acceptable to him.

## EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, March* 2.

"The Miniſtry loſing the motion made by General Conway, for ſtopping hoſtilities with America, is every where the topic. A very numerous and ſenſible claſs among our politicians blame Lord North much for declaring the bargain he had made for the new ſcrip, before ſo important a queſtion had been over; for, by declaring his bargaining to be fixed with eight perſons for the whole loan, he immediately made every member of Parliament his enemy, whom he had laſt year favoured with a ſhare in the loan of that year. Others again ſay, that the money was wanted, and the depoſit on a certain day muſt be made, or a very diſtreſſing ſtagnate would take place: His Lordſhip, therefore, is not to blame for thus doing what was not only right, but every way requiſite; and the meaſure being met in its progreſs by any croſs accident, or any artful deep deſign of the Oppoſition, ought not to be laid to his Lordſhip's door, but to the chapter of accidents only. While there are others again that as roundly aſſert, that it is all a plan of Lord North's own, and that he is at the bottom of the whole of it; and having let the Houſe of Commons vote an army, and afterwards vote that army to be peaceable, he will in a few days call on the Houſe for inſtructions how they will have this ſtrange monſter—a *peaceable army*—to act: By this means they ſay his Lordſhip will get rid of all that reſponſibility which he ſo often complains has expoſed him to the malice and calumny of the hard-mouth'd among the Oppoſition.

"It is agreed on all hands the King was very ſhort in his anſwer; and well he might.

"Mr Laurens is now ſitting for his picture to Mr Copley, famous Boſton painter, who painted that great fancy-picture, *the death of Lord Chatham*. From this painting there is to be a ſuperb engraving, by an eminent artiſt, in all the ſizes that the head of Dr Franklin was engraved in. They are then to be ſent, handſomely framed and glazed, as preſents from the Minority Lords and Commoners to the Mayors of Corporations, to be hung up in their Court-houſes, in memory of the two great perſonages.

"Letters from New York ſay, that Congreſs have had it in contemplation to invite the Refugees back again. A ſpeech of Dr Wotherſpoon's firſt gave riſe to this, in which he mentioned their baniſhing the men of fortune, property, and judgment, as the firſt fooliſh and unprecedented meaſure of the Congreſs; and aſked what good had come of ſuch a meaſure? It is expected that the next advices from thence will bring an account of ſuch a meaſure having paſſed into a reſolve of the Congreſs; and, if ſo, peace with America will not be far off."

Lieutenant Stedman, of the 64th regiment, ſon of Dr Stedman phyſician in Edinburgh, died in Long Iſland, North America, the 28th December laſt.

This day, Major General Sir William Erſkine, Colonel of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, gave an elegant entertainment at Fortune's to the Magiſtrates and Council, and the officers belonging to the regiment, lately arrived from America.

The Hon. Coſmo Gordon, Eſq; of Cluny, one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Exchequer in Scotland, is choſen Lord Rector of the Mariſchal College of Aberdeen.

We are happy to hear, and we are perſuaded the frequenters of the Theatre will be equally well pleaſed to learn, that Mr Woods has got ſo much the better of his late ſevere indiſpoſition, as to be able to make his appearance on the ſtage in a few days.

This morning, a young man dropped in the ſtreet a Fifty-pound Note, a Five-pound Note, and three Guinea Notes of the Royal Bank. They were afterwards found by a man and a boy, who immediately carried them to the Council Chamber, upon which the Magiſtrates ordered the common crier to proclaim the matter through the ſtreets, which brought the gentleman to whom the notes belonged to claim his property. The money was accordingly delivered to him with the deduction of three guineas, which the Magiſtrates, as well as the gentleman, very juſtly thought a proper reward for the honeſty of the finders.

On Wedneſday night laſt, Edward Holmes and William Dunn, who were lately incarcerated in the toſbooth of Dumfries, and indicted to take their trial at next aſſize for houſe-breaking and theft, made their eſcape from thence, having by means of ſteel ſaws and other inſtruments cut the ſtanchells of the iron door of the apartment in which they were confined, unperceived by the gaoler. They lay in wait at the outer door till the gaoler entered at nine o'clock as uſual, to ſee if all things were ſafe, when they ruſhed upon him, knocked him down, and made off. However, Dunn has been ſince apprehended near Moffat, and was again lodged in jail on Saturday night; but although different parties were immediately ſent in ſearch of Holmes, he has not yet been heard of.

Laſt night, no leſs than two robberies were attempted in this neighbourhood; one on Leith Walk, and the other about the bottom of Leith Wynd. The delinquents in both attempts

were apprehended, and this evening, after undergoing an examination before the Sheriff, upon his warrant were committed to the tolbooth.

A few days ago, a farmer in Strathspey, taking the lock from his fowling-piece, and forgetting that it was loaded, it went off, and shot a boy of about 14 years old in the belly, of which he died in less than an hour.

The GOVERNOR and DIRECTORS of the Musical Society give notice, That, on account of the indisposition of two of the principal performers, the Oratorio of the Messiah is unavoidably postponed.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb.* 28.

"Yesterday the poll ended at the Tholsel, for electing a Member to represent the city of Dublin in Parliament, in the room of William Clement, Esq; deceased; and, at the final close of the courts, the poll stood thus:

| | Polled this day. | Gross poll. |
|---|---|---|
| For Travers Hartley, Esq; | 22 | 1472 |
| Alderman Warren, | 0 | 1202 |
| Majority for Mr Hartley, | | 270 |

"Whereupon the Sheriffs declared Mr Hartley duly elected. After which he was seated in an elegant chair, covered with blue sattin, decorated with silver gauze and ribbons, and carried from the place of election to the Parliament-house, attended by a number of respectable citizens, a fine band of music, and an incredible number of people.

"We are extremely sorry that we have reason to apprehend great damage has been done to the shipping on this coast by the violent W. and S. W winds for some days past: As yet we have only been able to collect, from letters received yesterday, the following unfortunate losses, which happened in and near the bay of Ballyteigne, in the county of Wexford, between the 23d and 25th instant.

"A large vessel, believed to be a foreigner (armed) on a reef of rocks; no creature on board but a large dog, who will not permit any one to go on board—No account of the people.

"A vessel from Ostend for Newry, with flax-seed; cargo and vessel may be said lost:—People also supposed to be gone.

"A sloop unknown, totally lost, with the people.

"A Dungarvan wherry, for Dublin, with potatoes, cyder, &c. lost, and three of the people drowned."

## IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday Feb.* 20.

The order of the day being called for and read, for going into a Committee of the whole House on the bill for the further relief of the Roman Catholics,

The House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Mr Dillon in the chair.

The first clause being read, Mr *Gardiner*, in a clear and eloquent manner, stated the nature and intent of the bill; he thought he ought to give his reasons for postponing the matter at this time, but it was to give every gentleman an opportunity of considering the business with all due deliberation; and, in consulting, he found most of the gentlemen inclined to that toleration to their countrymen and fellow-subjects; he had not the least doubt of gentlemen going into the measure for the good of church and state. It had been proposed to take off the Popery penal laws one by one, but he found them such a labyrinth, and so interwoven in other acts, that, without a man had the statute books by heart, he thought it a task too difficult for any man to attempt; the present law was to affect the people in general, and it was a maxim, that such a law should be so clear, as to be understood by even the meanest and most ignorant of the people. This law was to repeal laws that were grievous in themselves; and there was another maxim, that no laws should exist in a country, but what should be carried into execution. The present law was a necessary one, and should, in his opinion, quite clear, but should be sorry gentlemen should think he was prepossessed in his own opinion; he had consulted gentlemen of the first consequence and of the first abilities in Europe, who were of opinion the law was quite clear and explicit.

An objection had been made that it ought to mention the particular acts intended to be repealed; but the bill contained proper restrictions, so that there was no necessity for going into an obsolete code. Another objection was, gentlemen wished a sweeping clause; but it is not, for there is an exception in the very body of it. Gentlemen say, all restriction ought to be off; is it no restriction that you cannot have your children educated at home as you would wish? To be restrained from the army, the navy, or from defending your house? He mentioned the liberties enjoyed by Protestants in France and Holland long since; then asked, why should we harbour fears in passing this clause? He had, upon consulting with gentlemen, altered some part of the bill, and drawn up some clauses by way of amendment; and, in framing the bill, he had kept it proper to reduce it under proper heads: *First*, property, *second*, religion; *third*, education; *fourth*, marriage; and fifth, personal security; though personal property was given by another act, by this it is proposed to give the fee.

Mr *Rowley* objected, as the bill was altered without leave, unparliamentary, and that they ought to know what they were doing to grant.

Mr *Fitzgibbon* proposed an amendment, that the Catholics might have, hold, take, and enjoy lands by purchase, devise and descent as Protestants do.

Mr *Rowley* was for adjourning the bill to the 23d of October.

Mr *Lynne* proposed, that every gentleman might have time to consider of it, to adjourn till Monday next.

Mr *Burgh*, Mr *H. Flood*, Mr *Grattan*, and Mr *Yelverton*, spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr *Cuffe* said, he was for giving the Roman Catholics a complete share in the legislature; but that he would be the last man in the House to give them such a one as could possibly endanger the Protestant religion, in which he had lived, and in which he would die.

That, the people in general had not influence enough on the House; that he would go no farther back for an instance than the ministerial delay given to the Portugal insult, and that concluded at last by a ministerial insult on the people of the kingdom, by hurrying the enquiry through the house without giving any man out of doors an opportunity of advising the prudent mode of obtaining redress. He said, he did not know what face we could ask for a repeal of the declaratory act, if we persisted in keeping our fellow-subjects slaves.

Past two o'clock the question was put, that the Chairman leave the chair, and report some progress; upon which the House divided, when the numbers appeared,

Ayes, 56 Noes, 145

The Committee then went through the first clause, with the amendment, which was agreed to without a division.

The Committee then agreed, that the Chairman should report some progress, and to sit again on Saturday next.

Mr *Dillon* reported accordingly, and the Committee was ordered to sit again on Saturday.

## LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 1—4. Lovely Nelly, Black, from Dunbar, with malt; Cumberland, Wilson, from Warner, with wheat and oats; Lady Frances, Pottinger, from Inverkeithing, with wood; Industry, Wilson, from Alemouth, with wheat and oats; James, More, from Borrowstounness, with porter; Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, with goods.

SAILED,

Jean, Fyfe, and Countess of Hyndfoord, Johnston, for Glasgow, goods.

## JEROBOAM CLUB.

THE MEMBERS of the JEROBOAM meet in FORTUNE'S, on Monday next the 11th instant.

Dinner at half past three.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome BAY MARE, six years old, is at present in bad order, but warranted perfectly sound.

To be seen till Sunday next, at Mr Smith's stables under the Bridge.

*This Day is published,*

By J. and E. BALFOUR, and sold by them and the other Booksellers of Edinburgh, price 15 s. in boards each volume,

VOLUME FOURTH and FIFTH of

## HISTORY OF FRANCE,

From the commencement of the Reign of LEWIS XIII. to the General Peace of Munster:

TOGETHER WITH

The Interesting Events in the History of Europe during that period.

By WALTER ANDERSON, D. D.

N. B. The Third Volume, containing the History of HENRY III. and IV. to be had at the same shop. Price 18 s.

A PLACE WANTED by a Young Man properly acquainted with the different branches of farming, totally obtained by his laborious attention thereto, both in England and Scotland, and after the most approved taste, according to the best judges in this kingdom, which can be well attested; so that any nobleman, gentleman, or extensive farmer may depend upon his real skill of each soil, and consequently may remain in no manner of doubt, but trust to his superintendency. For further particulars, he may be spoke with on twenty-four hours notice, either at the house of Mr Hugh Cameron stabler at the head of the Cowgate, Edinburgh, or at the house of Mr James Wingate vintner in Stirling.

## DUTCH CLOVER SEED.

A PARCEL of very fine Red and White DUTCH CLOVER SEED in bags, to be sold at Thomas Walker and Son's warehouse, Quality Street, Leith.——Where may be had White Port Wine in butts, Best Genuine Old French Brandy in pieces, ankers, or in no less quantity than two English Gallons. A parcel very fine German Square and Flat Steel for cutlers and edge-tool makers, very reasonable. Blister Steel; Glue.—Fresh Lemons, and China Oranges, in chests or boxes, very cheap.

Commissions from town and country punctually answered.

## TRUSTEES.

THE TRUSTEES for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the shire of Edinburgh, are to meet upon Saturday the 9th March instant, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session-House, Edinburgh, where it is hoped the Trustees will attend.

N. B. The Commissioners of Supply and Justices of Peace of the said shire at their Quarter Sessions, are to meet the same time and place.

## LEMONS, CHINA ORANGES, RAISINS, and FIGS.

JUST arrived, a parcel of Malaga Lemons and China Oranges, in chests and half chests; Raisins and Figs in quarter barrels; Muscatell and Jar Raisins in boxes.

Apply to John Walker and Co. Edinburgh, or David Liddel, at their warehouse near the church in Leith.

N. B. Good Sherry Wine, in butts and half butts.

## LAST NOTICE,

To the Creditors of WILLIAM DICK Merchant in Houstoun.

AS the Trustees of these Creditors intend making a dividend of the money in their hands, the Creditors are requested to lodge their grounds of debts, with oaths to the Verity thereof, in the hands of Archibald Houston wright in Houstoun, or James Orr or William Gardner farmers in Houstoun, betwixt and the 19th day of March instant; certifying such as fail so to do, That the Trustees will proceed to make a dividend, without regard to claims, the grounds whereof are not then lodged and proved, by the Creditors affidavits.

## GEORGE AND BLUE BOAR INN, HOLBORN.

*Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen Post-Coaches and Diligences (with a Guard),*

SET out from the above Inn, and from Mr Nelson's, the Bull and Post-boy, Newcastle, every morning at one o'clock (Sundays excepted), by way of Boroughbridge and Wetherby, which road is seven miles nearer than that by way of York, eighteen miles nearer than that by Leeds and Sheffield, and the road by Newcastle from Edinburgh to London is thirty-three miles nearer than that by way of Carlisle, Leeds, and Sheffield.—The fare from Newcastle to London, 2l. 10s. each; from Edinburgh to Newcastle, 1l. 14s. Each passenger to be allowed 14 lb. weight of luggage; all above, 5½d. per lb. from Edinburgh to London, and in proportion for shorter distances. Small parcels at 4s. 6d. each.—For the better accommodation of passengers travelling from London to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh to London, tickets are given out by Mr Robertson at the Black Bull, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh, and at the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, London, at 3l. 17s. each passenger.

By these carriages there is a most expeditious and cheap conveyance to all the principal towns in North Britain.—A Diligence sets out from Mr Robertson's at Edinburgh, for Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

PERFORMED BY

| | Miles. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maberly, London, | | Woodcock, Doncaster, | 14 |
| Holden, Hatfield, | 20 | Lowe, Ferrybridge, | 15 |
| Mayes, Stevenage, | 12 | Parker, Wetherby, | 16 |
| Nicolls, Biggleswade, | 14 | Fretwell, Boroughbridge, | 12 |
| Johnson, Bugden, | 16 | Hirst, Northallerton, | 19 |
| Sibley, Stilton, | 14 | Burnet, Darlington, | 16 |
| Terryweft, Stamford, | 14 | Richardson, Durham, | 18 |
| Sturtle, Witham Common, | 11 | Nelson, Newcastle, | 15 |
| Anderson, Grantham, | 10 | AND | |
| Tomlinson, Newark, | 14 | James Robertson and Co. | |
| Sellers, Tuxford, | 14 | Edinburgh, | 105 |
| Nelson, Barnby Muir, | 10 | | |

The proprietors will not be accountable for any parcels, boxes, &c. above the value of 15 l. and that only when enquired for within a month.

Those that send goods must observe to pack them sufficient to undergo the friction of the carriage, as the proprietors will not be answerable for damages.

The George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn, London, is now fitted up in the most commodious and genteel manner for the accommodation of passengers and the public in general.

N. B. By this conveyance passengers go from Mr George Smith's, New Inn, Aberdeen, to London, for 5l. 17s.; from Mr John Campbell's, innkeeper, Perth, for 4l. 8s.; and (at present) from Mr Thomas Duric's, Trongate, Glasgow, for 4l. 4s.

Fresh horses every stage.

## A SALE OF Gold, Silver, & Pinchbeck Watches, and Clocks.

GEORGE MONRO, Watch-maker and Watch-jeweller, at his laigh shop, opposite the White Horse Inn, Canongate head, has now ready for sale the following kinds of Clocks and Watches, viz. Very Fine Gold Watches, capped and jewelled in the completest manner, the jewelling being extended to all the small wheels, by which means these watches go much more regular, and are much more durable than any Watches made upon the common principles of brass bushes.—Very Fine Pinchbeck Watches, the work of them as fine as is commonly put into gold cases.—Also, Very Fine Silver Watches of different kinds and different prices.—Second-hand Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, good and cheap.

Very Fine Eight-day Clocks in Mahogany and Wainscot Cases. A very fine Eight-day Spring or Table-clock, and Spring Alarum.—These Clocks and Watches are warranted as good of their kind as were ever offered to sale, and will be sold on the most moderate terms.

N. B. Noblemen and Gentlemen having good old Watches of their ancestors, which they would wish to preserve, may have them improved by jewelling, which will make them go as regular as the finest new Watches above described.——Allows the highest price for old Gold, and Silver, and Pinchbeck Watches in exchange of new ones.

## Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Society against Losses by Fire.

WHEREAS the General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance against Losses by Fire, held in Mary's Chapel the 28th day of January last, ordered a dividend of ten *per cent.* on the original stock, to be paid to the Proprietors at Whitsunday next, notice is hereby given to such Proprietors as are not transferred in the Society's books, forthwith to lodge in the office the rights to their houses, in order that the transfers may be made out betwixt and the 8th day of April next; with certification, that no rights will be received, or transfers expede, after the said 8th day of April, until the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Directors,

*4th March* 1782. JOHN DUNDAS, Secretary.

Not to be repeated.

## SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 8th March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of OIB-MORE, GARR-OIB, KILMORIE, LAGGAN, and the MILL of KOYLZEBAR, with the teinds, and sundry crofts and acres belonging to the said lands and mill, lying in the parish of North Knapdale, and sheriffdom of Argyle.

These lands are conveniently situated for the markets on the arm of the sea called Lochsween, and within a mile of a branch of the great carriage-road leading from Inverary to Campbelton, of good quality and soil both for grass and corn, of great extent, are all inclosed and subdivided except a small part of the farm of Kilmorie, and capable of considerable improvement and rise of rent. They abound in limestone and turf, have a very valuable wood upon them which brought for the last cutting about 1000 l. Upwards of 3000 oak standards (some of a considerable size) were then reserved; and the wood having been thoroughly seneed, and well taken care of, is now in a very thriving state. The present rent of the lands and mill is upwards of 200 l. Sterling; and the whole are nearly out of lease except Laggan, on which there is a lease current for seven years. The tenants are all thriving, and pay their rents punctually.

The premisses hold of the Duke of Argyle, for payment of a small feu-duty.

For further particulars inquire at Duncan Campbell writer in Inverary, or John Moir writer to the signet, Edinburgh. John Campbell change-keeper at Tayloch will show the lands.

## SALE OF ORCHARDFIELD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup within the Exchange coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th of April 1782, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon;

The Lands of ORCHARDFIELD, lying within the parish of St Cuthbert's, and county of Edinburgh, upon the north side of Coltorphin road, extending all the way from the Two-penny Custom to the Toll-house. The lands will be exposed in whole; and if no person appear to offer therefor, they will be exposed in the following lots:

I. The part of these Lands presently possessed by James Richmond, Robert and William Moscrops, at the rent of 35 l. 15 s.

II. The HOUSES upon the said lands, exclusive of Robert and William Moscrops, rented at 17 l.

III. The part possessed by James M'Clesh, at the rent of 20l. 5s. 4d.

IV. The part possessed by John Anderson cow-feeder, at the rent of 25 l. 10 s. 6d.

V. The YARD possessed by Bailie John Hay.

VI. A FEU-DUTY of 21 l. 13 s. 4 d. payable out of the lands of Livingstone's Yards, by Mr Comb brewer, of which an entry is now due.

VII. The FEU-DUTY of 11. 10s. payable by Robert Wight in Kingsknows, for part of the lands of Orchardfield.

VIII. A FEU-DUTY of 50 merks, payable out of the lands of Castlebarns, by Robb.

IX. A FEU-DUTY of 5 l. Sterling, payable by the Managers of the West-Kirk Poor-house.

These lands lie convenient for building upon; and the intended road from the south part of the town to the new extended royalty comes through the same.

The rental, title-deeds, plan of the ground, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet.

## SALE of LANDS in FORFAR-SHIRE,

By Adjournment—Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 15th of March 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER PITFORTHIE, and others after mentioned, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of OVER PITFORTHIE, and part of the Lands of CALDHAME, lying within the parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about one mile from Brechin. The yearly free rent of these lands is about 150 l. sterling, converting the victual at 10 s. per boll; but for crop 1785, and during the remainder of the lease of the Mains, the tenant thereof is bound to pay 10 l. sterling of additional rent. The lands are of a good soil, and there are proper farm-houses and office-houses for the accommodation of the estate. The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The purchaser of the above lot will be entitled to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II.

The Lands of MUIRLAND-DEN, lying within the said parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about a mile distant from Brechin. These lands are only about 10 l. sterling of yearly rent. On this lot there is a large plantation, mostly of fir, with some other wood of different kinds, which, by a survey lately made, is valued at 300 l. sterling. The lands have also been lately measured, and consist of about 70 acres. Muirland-den holds of the town of Brechin, for payment of 1 l. 16 s. 9d. sterling of feu-duty.

LOT III.

The Lands of NEWTON, lying within the parish of Strickathrow and shire of Forfar. These lands consist of about 206 Scots acres, a considerable part of which is arable. As this estate has been for these several years past in the possession of the proprietor, there is a considerable improvement made on it, by inclosing with stone-dykes, and partly with earth fences. There is also a convenient steading for the accommodation of the farm, which a purchaser may have immediate access to. The lands lie within two miles of Brechin. This lot holds of the Crown, and the proprietor thereof has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the articles of roup, and the tacks of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of James Hay, clerk to the signet.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to John Lyon of Kinnaird, Esq; at Dundee; to Mr Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose; to Mr John Smith, at Brechin; to the proprietor, at Newtonmill; or to the said James Hay; and the grieve upon Newton will show the different lands.

## GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 1. Bell, Hunter, from Dublin, with goods.
Brothers, Marshall, from ditto, in ballast.
Jean, Byne, from Dundalk, with oats.
Jenny, M'Kellar, from Lochswillie, with potatoes.
2. Excise cutter, from a cruize.
3. Flora, Councel, from Dublin, with goods.

*PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON*, March 1.

| | First. | | Second. | | Third. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, | 20s. | 0d. | 19s. | 3d. | 17s. | 9d. |
| Bear, | 13 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Oats, | 10 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| Peafe, | 11 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 8 |

## SALE OF PRIZE GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in different lots, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Thursday the 21st day of March current, at ten o'clock forenoon, the following GOODS, being part of the Cargo of the Becky Harriot, prize to the Lively privateer, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston, viz.

200 pieces Linen.
28 pieces White Sheeting.
71 pieces Russia Sheeting, and Raven Duck.
49 pieces Dowlas.
10 pieces Huckaback.
18 pieces Diaper.
8 Damask Table Cloths.
3 pieces Tike.
29 dozen Check and Linen Handkerchiefs.
39 pieces Buckram.
76 dozen pairs Cotton, Thread, and Worsted Stockings.
18 Worsted Breeches Pieces.
237 pieces Calicoes.
32 pieces Durants and Lasting.
12 pieces Demitty and Quilting.
108 pieces Checks.
27 pieces Jeanet.
2 pieces Thickset.
51 dozen Tapes.
75 gross of Lacing and Bindings.
42 pieces Shalloons.
65 pieces Broad Cloth.
246 reams Writing-paper.
560 dozen Pins.
283 dozen Knives and Forks.
4 dozen pairs of Buckles.
243 dozen Pen Knives, Files and Scissars.
12 Tea Traes, Bread Baskets, and Servers.
5350 best Quills.
A quantity of Sealing Wax and Wafers.
380 Lawn and Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons.
100 yards of black and white Gauze.
316 lib. of Thread.
100 dozen of Fans.
3 Silk Umbrellas.
10 Beaver Hats.
2 pieces of Carpeting.
12 pieces Osnaburgs.
98 pieces Sail Cloth.
360 Looking-glasses.
3175 feet of Window-glass.
6 boxes of Tin-plates.
41 casks of White Paint.
1000 lib. Lead Shot.
5 casks of Stearch.

And a variety of Millinery and Haberdashery Ware, &c.

The Goods are of the best qualities, and will be shown three days before the sale. Catalogues will be had by applying as above.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Heron's Long-room in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 20th of March, at 12 o'clock mid-day,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

95 Casks of CLAYED SUGAR.
10 Bags of COFFEE.
18 Hogsheads of TOBACCO.

Being part of the cargo of De Batavier, Sieffe Siefpkes De Graaf late master, taken by his Majesty's ships of war the Monarch, Panther, and Sybil.

Samples of the goods, and conditions of the sale, will be shown at the Compting-house of Somervell, Gordon, and Company, merchants in Glasgow.

## Notice to Creditors.

DONALD ROBISON writer in Thurso, Trustee over the sequestrated personal estate of JOHN SINCLAIR, late tenant in Auchingill, hereby gives notice, That the funds which he has realized are to be divided by him at Whitsunday next; and therefore requires the Creditors to lodge exact notes of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon, with him, before the said term. Such as fail to do will be deprived of any dividend.——Not to be repeated.

## House and Bakehouse at Cromarty to Let.

TO be LET at Cromarty, and entered into at Whitsunday next, A NEW HOUSE, BAKEHOUSE and OVEN, with a toasting place for making hard and sea biscuit. A lease will be granted if required. Any baker occupying the premisses, will get whins and broom *gratis*, for the use of his oven, he being at the expence of cutting and carrying them home himself. Also yeast from the brewery at Cromarty, at a very moderate price, with a few acres of land, if required, for maintaining a cow and pair of horses. As there is considerable resort of shipping to Cromarty Bay, there will be great demand for sea biscuit, and there will be always demand for other kinds of bread.

Any person desiring to rent the premisses, is desired to apply to Mr Rose factor of Cromarty.

TO be SOLD by public auction and sale, within the George Inn, Dumfries, on Monday the 8th day of April next, betwixt the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock afternoon,

### The Lands and Estate of CARSE, and others,

lying in the parish of Dunscore and sheriffdom of Dumfries: As also,

The Lands and Estate of GLEN-RIDDELL, lying in the parish of Glencairn and sheriffdom aforesaid. The whole being of free yearly rent 353 l. 14 s. Sterling.

For particulars enquire at Walter Riddell, Esq; at Carse; or William Riddell, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh.

## INGLISGREEN BLEACHFIELD, 1782,

At SLATEFORD, near EDINBURGH.

HUGH M'WHIRTER will lay down cloth as soon as the season will permit, and bleach in the best manner, at the following prices, viz.

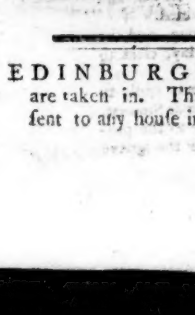
All plain linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding 800 warp, half or 2-3ds bleached (if so marked on the end of the web), at 2 d. per yard

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 900 and all below, finished, at | 2½d. | Damask, | 4½d. |
| 1000 and 1100, | 3 d. | Lawns, | 3 d. |
| 1200 and 1300, | 3½d. | Cambric, | 4 d. |
| 1400, | 4 d. | Fine Tweels, | 4½d. |
| 1500 and upwards, | 5 d. | Coarse Diapers and Tweels, | 3 d. |
| Diaper, at | 3½d. | All above yard wide in proportion. | |

*Cloth is taken in for this Field, at* Edinburgh, *by*

Mrs Bell manufacturer, head of Libberton's Wynd;
James Geddes grocer, head of the Cowgate;
Angus M'Donald merchant, Lawn-market;
James Shaw merchant, head of St John's Street, Canongate;
Joseph Archibald seedsman, Chapel-street, Nicolson-Park;
Robert Gibson weaver, Pleasance; John Young merchant, Grass-market;
And George Alexander weaver, Portsburgh.
Charles Cowan merchant, Leith;—Robert Somerville merchant, Ayr;
Alex. Tweedie merchant, Dalkeith;—John Dick merchant, Bathgate;
And at the Bleachfield:—At all which places receipts will be given.

### At London for Borrowstounness, with Convoy,



THE ENDEAVOUR,

TMOMAS PADON Master,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley and Down's Wharf, for Borrowstounness, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, &c. and all places adjacent, and will sail with the convoy, which is soon expected.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

## St. JAMES'S SQUARE,

EDINBURGH,

### In which are AREAS to be feued for Building.

THE Situation of this Square is dry and healthy. It is sheltered by the New Town from the west wind, which blows with such violence from that quarter. It is without the reach of the stench of the butchers shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood. It has most extensive views over the adjacent country, over the frith of Forth, and over almost the whole coast of Fife, which nothing possible can ever intercept. It is only a short walk from the Royal Botanic Garden, and has ready access to a variety of agreeable airings in the country.

It is very near to five different churches; to the public markets; and to the Theatre Royal. It is close adjoining to the area upon which the New Assembly Room is to be built, and to that useful and elegant building the Register Office, in which the whole Gentlemen of the law are concerned: And it is nearer to the University, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, to the General Post-Office, to the Boards of Custom and Excise, &c. than any part of the New Town, a very few houses excepted.

Beside all these local advantages, the Feuers of St James's Square will be free of the *land-tax*, of *ministers stipend*, of *stent on trade*, of *impost on liquors*, and of the many other *impositions* to which the inhabitants within the royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject.——There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a very small expence; and all the feuers are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the Square, viz. scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground adjoining the Square, which is also without the royalty of the city of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine-cellars, &c.

Mr Fergusson the proprietor, first storey of Gavinloch's land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, will show a plan of the Square, the streets where the other buildings are proposed, and inform as to the terms, and every other particular relative to the premisses.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with Coach-house, Stable, &c. adjoining to the British Linen Office, Canongate, as presently possessed by Mrs Maxwell of Carriden.

For particulars, apply at the said office.

## HOUSE IN GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, a large and elegant HOUSE on the west side of George's Square. The house has been inhabited for some years, and the principal rooms are remarkably large, and painted, papered, and fitted up in the very best taste.

For particulars apply to William M'Killop writer, Meal-market Stairs, who will inform when the house can be seen, and give orders for admitting such as may have an intention to purchase.

## FARM AND MILLS TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, 1782, for such a number of years as can be agreed upon,

The Farm of NEWMILLS, in the parish of Stow, and shire of Selkirk, as presently possessed by Robert Pringle. There is upon the Farm both a CORN and BARLEY MILL, with every convenience for carrying on a great trade, being, from its vicinity to the turnpike roads, well situated for supplying the markets of Dalkeith, Edinburgh, and Peebles.——For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Bowland, or to William Craig, writer in Gallashiels. Mr Hamilton at Torwoodlee will show the premisses.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the New Parliament or Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 8th day of March current, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

That HOUSE in the Society, Edinburgh, built by Mr Campbell of Argyle Square, and lately possessed by John Home, Esq; at 45 l. Sterling of yearly rent. It lies on the south of Mr Pringle's house, and consists of sunk storey, parlour, and drawing-room floors, two storeys above for bed-rooms, besides garrets. It holds feu of a subject superior, for payment of 1 l. 1 s. of feu-duty. The upset price 527 l. 8 s. being twelve years purchase of the free rent.

The house may be seen every lawful day from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup, and conditions of sale, are in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Session, and Matthew Sandilands writer to the signet, who will show the progress of writs, and give any further information to those intending to purchase.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Inn, in Newtonstewart, on Saturday the 27th of April next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

### The following LANDS, all lying in the parish

of Kirkcowan, and sheriffdom of Wigton, to be holden feu of a subject for payment of trifling feu-duties,

| | *Extent in Scots Measure.* | *Rent in Sterling Money.* |
|---|---|---|
| Lot I. The Lands of Nether Tannylaggy, as possessed by John Paterson, on a lease, ending at Whitsunday 1791, | A. r. f. 1126 0 35 | L. s. d. 16 14 2 |
| II. That part of the Lands of Darloskine, possessed by the said John Paterson, on a lease of the same duration, | 144 0 16 | 4 4 2 |
| III. The remainder of Darloskine, possessed by William Forsyth, on a lease ending at Whitsunday 1800, | 399 1 21 | 12 12 0 |
| IV. The Lands of Polbae, as possessed by Andrew Macornack, on a lease of the same duration, | 588 1 39 | 26 5 0 |
| | Acres, 2258 0 31 | L. 59 15 4 |

The lands are extremely low rented, and the purchaser may have it in his power to enter to the natural possession of the lands in the third and fourth lots, upon giving a year's notice to the tenants.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and leases may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet. And an inventary of the title-deeds and copies of the leases in the hands of Samuel Maccaull senior, in Newtonstewart, to either of whom persons intending to purchase may apply.

### *LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE,*

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of CALDHAM, and these parts of LUTHER MUIR annexed to the said lands, and now inclosed therewith, lying within the parish of Aberluthnot, or Marykirk, and sheriffdom of Kincardine, consisting of about 170 acres arable land, and 75 acres of planting and muir, all inclosed and subdivided, and paying yearly of gross rent 84 l. 6 s. 10 d. Sterling.

The lands hold of the Crown, and lie upon the banks of the river Luther, in a pleasant country, about three miles from the thriving village of Laurencekirk, where there is a weekly market; and only one mile from each of the two populous villages of Fettercairn and Marykirk, having excellent well made roads to all these villages, and also to the Burghs of Montrose and Brechin, which are distant only about five miles.

The tenants houses and offices belonging to the different farms, are all in good repair, and the plantings are pretty extensive, and in a thriving condition, and in a few years will be very valuable, as most of the old wood in that part of the country is cut down. The proprietor was lately in the natural possession of the Mains, and laid out considerably in improvements.

Any person intending to purchase, upon applying to the proprietor, or to Mr William Baillie writer in Montrose, will get what further information is necessary respecting these subjects.

## LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Monday next, 11th March, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of SIDESERF and KINGSTONHILL, lying in the parish of North Berwick, and county of Haddington. These lands are of an exceeding rich soil, and pleasantly situated near the road from North Berwick to Haddington. There is a neat commodious Mansion-house and Office-houses, with a very good garden, upon the premisses. The whole has been in possession of the proprietor for many years.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the lands, are in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, east end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell by private bargain.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 13th day of March 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

LOT I. The RIGHT of PRESENTATION of Three Bursars Students of Philosophy in the University of St Andrews, and of other three Bursars Students of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh. Each of the former have 20 l. Sterling yearly; and each of the latter have 100 l. Scots yearly, during their courses, which continue three years.—The Bursars at St Andrews are paid by the burgh of Cupar, and those at Edinburgh by the Magistrates, Council, and Treasurer of that city, in consequence of a sum long ago mortified in the hands of these corporations.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of old extent of Blawhannan, otherwise Buchanan, with the tiends and pertinents, lying in the parish of Kilmaronock, and shire of Dumbarton. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and gives a clear qualification to vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament. The property is held by two vassals who pay of money, victual, and casualties, about 19 l. Sterling of feu-duties.

III. The SUPERIORITY of the Thirty-Shilling Land of old extent of Helington Mains, the Two-Merk Land of old extent commonly called the Four-Merk Land of Helington Muir, otherwise called Stone Calfay, extending to a Two Pound Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny land of old extent, with the pertinents lying, within the bailiary of Kyle, and shire of Ayr. This Superiority holds of the Crown, and the former proprietor stood on the roll of Freeholders, and voted at elections on that title. The property is held by three vassals, who pay 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of feu-duties, and the entry of singular successors is not taxed.

For further particulars apply to Mr David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or Anthony Barclay writer to the signet, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

### Sale of Lands in Mid-Lothian & Peebles-shire.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 7th of March 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime thereon, lying contiguous within the parishes of Pennycuick and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal and lime. On Newhall there is a good mansion-house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house; also, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine trouting river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, exclusive of the coal and lime, is about 236 l. Sterling. The coal and lime on both estates are now out of lease, but, by the last tack, were set at 52 l. 4 s. Sterling. These estates lie contiguous; the farm-houses on both are newly built and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian.—The lands of Carlops hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty; and the teinds of both estates are valued and exhausted.

The above estates of Newhall and Carlops are to be set up either together, at the upset price of 10,500 l. sterling; or separately,

The lands of Newhall at the upset price of 5600 l. sterling; and

The lands of Carlops at the upset price of 5000 l. sterling:

Or both to be set up in smaller lots, aspurchasers shall incline.

AS ALSO, That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area, Stables, Hay-lofts, and others, which belonged to William Hay of Newhall, now deceased, lying on the north side of the Canongate of Edinburgh, in the close called *Straton's* or *Wilkie's Close*, a little below Crichton's coach-yard, possessed by Mrs Ross of Innernethy, at the yearly rent of 25 l. sterling. The upset price whereof to be only 275 l. sterling.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and a plan and measurement of the lands of Newhall, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Russell accomptant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, before the day of roup.

William Ramage at Nine-mile-burn will show the grounds.

## SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the 12th day of July next, at five o'clock afternoon, by the Tutors of Miss OGILVY of Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE, comprehending the Mains and Manor-place of Inchmartine, Easter and Wester Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and astricted Multures thereof, Balgay, Mireside, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with the Teinds of the foresaid whole lands, except those of Balgay, all lying blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 904 l. 6 s. 3 d. 5-12ths Sterling of money, 36 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlots barley, and 117 bolls meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when demanded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carse of Gowrie which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of carse and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The barony measure is large, and the victual-farm gives the highest price. The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement, a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

The fine navigable river Tay runs through the Carse; and there is a harbour in it, within a mile of the estate of Inchmartine.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carse estate, and an extensive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete order, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a large garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds. The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it, a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on proper security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase by private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply.

James Niell gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate and the house.

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